

“2019” Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

“Yadkin County-East Bend Water”

Water System Number: “30-99-034”

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Shane Walker at (336) 849-7687. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. You can see these dates and times at www.yadkincountync.gov.**

What EPA Wants You to Know

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Yadkin County-East Bend Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is purchased from Winston Salem/Forsyth County Utilities Commission, which is a surface treatment operation at PW Swan Water Treatment Plant that gets its source water from the Yadkin River, and is located at 2800 River Ridge Rd. Pfafftown NC 27040

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower. The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Yadkin County-East Bend Water was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Yadkin River (PW Swann WT)	Moderate	September 2017

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Yadkin County-East Bend Water, (Winston Salem/Forsyth County Utilities 02-34-010) may be viewed on the Web at: www.ncwater.org/pws/swap. Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2019, the Yadkin County-East Bend Water system **did not** receive any violations.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We (along with Winston Salem- Forsyth County Utilities Commission) routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2019.** The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. Lead and Copper for example

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System - For systems that collect *less than 40* samples per month)

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	Absent	0	one positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	Absent	0	0 (Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive)	Human and animal fecal waste

***E.coli* - Fecal coliforms and *E.coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.**

Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage) - Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos (MFL)	5/3/18	N	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	12/5/18	0.620	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	12/5/18	Non-Detect	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water RAA (Stage 1)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	40	24-65	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	22	17-28	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.73 mg/l	0.27-1.04	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

For TTHM: *Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

For HAA5: *Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

Additional Monitoring of Other Contaminants

All of the contaminants listed above are just the ones that Yadkin County-East Bend Water samples for. All samples came back good. All other contaminants are sampled by Winston Salem/Forsyth County Utilities. The results of those samples can be seen on their Consumer Confidence Report.

2019 Water Quality Report

Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Utilities is governed by the WSFC Utility Commission, which meets on the second Monday of each month at 2 p.m. in City Hall, Room 230, 101 N. Main Street, Winston-Salem, NC. For questions about this report or the quality of our drinking water, call City Link 311 or 336-727-8000.

CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM

Mayor: Allen Joiner; City Council: Vivian H. Burke, Mayor Pro Tempore, Northeast Ward; Denise D. Adams, North Ward; Dan Besse, Southwest Ward; Robert C. Clark, West Ward; John C. Larson, South Ward; Jeff MacIntosh, Northwest Ward; Annette Scippio, East Ward; James Taylor Jr., Southeast Ward; City Manager: Lee D. Garrity

FORSYTH COUNTY

County Commissioners: David R. Plyler, Chair; Don Martin, Vice Chair; Fleming El-Amin; Ted Kaplan; Richard V. Linville; Tonya D. McDaniel; Gloria D. Whisenant; County Manager: Dudley Watts, Jr.

WSFC UTILITY COMMISSION

Randall S. Tuttle, Chair; L. Wesley Curtis, Jr., Vice Chair; Harold E. Day; Tom Griffin; Yvonne H. Hines; Duane Long; Hugh W. Jernigan; Chris Parker; James Ruffin; Donald R. Stewart; Allan Younger

Produced by Winston-Salem/
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 City Link 311 or 336-727-8000

PWSID 0234010

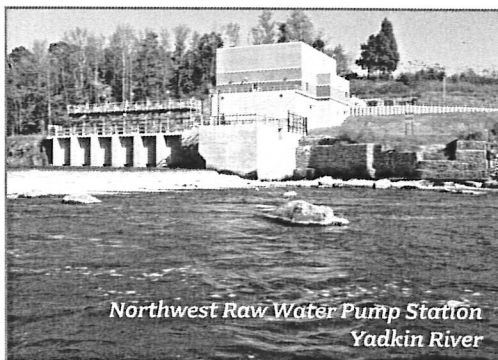
Copies of this report are available
 at CityofWS.org/waterquality2019
 CityofWS.org/wqr2019espanol.

Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Utilities drinking water meets all water quality standards

Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Utilities operates three water treatment facilities drawing water from both the Yadkin River and Salem Lake. Together, these water treatment facilities can produce up to 91 million gallons per day of drinking water. The Neilson and Swann Water Treatment Plants can treat 48 and 25 million gallons per day, respectively, from the Yadkin River. The Thomas Water Treatment Plant can treat 18 million gallons per day from Salem Lake and the Yadkin River.

For 2019, as in previous years, these treatment facilities have met or surpassed all state and federal standards for drinking water quality. This accomplishment reflects the quality and dedication of the employees who work year-round to provide adequate supplies of safe drinking water.

This report includes details about the sources of your drinking water, how it is treated, what it contains, and exactly how it compares to state and federal standards. We provide this updated information annually because we are committed to delivering top-quality drinking water to our customers.



Northwest Raw Water Pump Station
 Yadkin River

Protecting Our Water Sources

Sources of both tap and bottled drinking water include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Lead Exposure from Water

Elevated levels of lead in drinking water can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Utilities is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. **When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.**

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested by calling City Link311 (336-727-8000). Information and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Treated Water Quality

The following substances were detected in Winston-Salem/Forsyth County public water supply during the 2019 calendar year.

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL ¹)	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG ²)	Range of Detections	Average Level Detected	Source
Barium, ppb ⁴	2000	2000	13.0 - 19.0	16.0	Natural geology; drilling operations; metal refinery wastes
Thallium, ppb	2.0	0.5	ND - 1.0	<1.0	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Fluoride, ppm ⁵	4.0 ⁶	4.0	0.31 - 0.97	0.77	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Orthophosphate, ppm	0.5 - 5.0	1.0	0.67 - 0.98	0.85	Water treatment additive to prevent pipe corrosion
Total Organic Carbon, ppm	Treatment Technique ⁷	n/a	0.60 - 1.57	0.94	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity, NTU ⁸	Treatment Technique ⁹	n/a	0.01 - 0.21	0.05	Soil erosion

Regulated in the Distribution System

Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	80 LRAA ¹⁰	0.0	12.2 - 72.0	41.4	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (5), ppb	60 LRAA ¹⁰	0.0	13.9 - 44.7	28.7	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine, ppm	4.0	4.0	0.03 - 1.72	0.94	Water treatment additive for disinfection
Orthophosphate, ppm	0.25 - 1.50	1.0	0.76 - 0.95	0.84	Water treatment additive to prevent pipe corrosion
Total Coliforms	Less than 5% positive	0.0	0.0	0.0	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Substances at the Treatment Plant - Point of Entry

Geosmin, ppt ³	Not Regulated	2.5 - 9.9	4.7	Byproduct of algae growth
2-methylisoborneol, ppt	Not Regulated	ND - 10.6	3.9	Byproduct of algae growth

Unregulated Substances at the Treatment Plant - Source Water

Geosmin, ppt	Not Regulated	2.1 - 9.1	4.6	Byproduct of algae growth
2-methylisoborneol, ppt	Not Regulated	ND - 71.9	16.4	Byproduct of algae growth

Regulated at the Consumer's Tap

Lead, ppb	15.0 (action level ¹¹)	0.0	ND - 16.0	<1.0	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper, ppb	1300.0 (action level ¹¹)	1300.0	ND - 129.0	29.0	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

DEFINITIONS:

¹ Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

² Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

³ ppt - One part per trillion. - (For example, one penny in \$10,000,000,000.)

⁴ ppb - One part per billion. - (For example, one penny in \$10,000,000.)

⁵ ppm - One part per million. - (For example, one penny in \$10,000.)

⁶ The EPA's maximum contaminant level for fluoride is 4.0 mg/L, however the State of North Carolina has established a maximum contaminant level of 2.0 mg/L.

⁷ Treatment technique - Treatment technique for total organic carbon was complied with throughout 2019.

⁸ NTU - nephelometric turbidity unit, a measure of the cloudiness of water.

⁹ Treatment technique - 95% of the measurements taken in one month must be below 0.3 NTU. Turbidity treatment technique was complied with throughout 2019.

¹⁰ Locational running annual average - average of last four quarters of samples collected at each location at 12 monitoring sites.

¹¹ Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow. Action levels are reported as the 90th percentile, which is the concentration that 90 percent of the locations sampled falls below. In 2019, our 90th percentile values were lead <3.0 and copper 0.56 ppb.

ND = Not detected

2019 Water Quality Report

Physical & Mineral Characteristics - Calendar Year 2019

CONSTITUENT	ANNUAL RANGE DETECTED	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Alkalinity, ppm	12.5 - 28.5	21.2
Aluminum, ppm	0.007 - 0.025	0.011
Calcium, ppm	3.02 - 5.52	3.90
Carbon Dioxide, ppm	1.50 - 8.00	3.50
Chlorine, ppm	1.06 - 1.99	1.44
Conductivity, micromhos/cm	77.2 - 112.4	94.4
Copper, ppm	ND - 0.008	0.002
Hardness, ppm	10.0 - 26.0	17.9
Magnesium, ppm	1.15 - 1.74	1.44
Manganese, ppm	ND - 0.003	<0.001
pH, Standard Units	6.80 - 8.90	7.52
Phosphate, ppm	0.74 - 1.32	0.89
Potassium, ppm	1.21 - 3.03	1.77
Silica, ppm	3.80 - 19.49	9.74
Sodium, ppm	7.20 - 12.30	9.60
Temperature, Deg. C	4.0 - 36.4	20.4
Zinc, ppm	0.174 - 0.291	0.218

ND = Not detected

Cryptosporidium sp. - This is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism occurs naturally in surface waters (lakes & streams) and comes from animal waste. Cryptosporidium sp. is eliminated by an effective treatment combination of coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

We have completed two rounds of 24-month sampling at all of our water sources and have not detected any cryptosporidium. In addition, Cryptosporidium sp. has never been detected in our treated drinking water.

Special Concerns - Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People whose immune systems have been compromised – such as people undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants – can be particularly at risk for infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by Cryptosporidium sp. and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

En Español - Si desea recibir una copia de este reporte en Español o si tiene preguntas con respecto a la calidad del agua que consume, por favor comuníquese con el departamento de servicios públicos durante las horas de trabajo, el teléfono es 336-727-8000 o visite CityofWS.org/wqr19espanol.

North Carolina Source Water Assessment

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for the City of Winston-Salem (PWSID 0234010) was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Source Water Assessment Program Results Summary

Source Name	Inherent Vulnerability Rating	Contaminant Rating	Susceptibility Rating
SALEM LAKE	Moderate	Higher	Higher
YADKIN RIVER (IDOLS DAM)	Higher	Moderate	Higher
YADKIN RIVER (PW SWANN WTP*)	Higher	Lower	Moderate

Table 2 of SWAP Report for Winston-Salem, September 5, 2017
* Water Treatment Plant (WTP)

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the City of Winston-Salem may be viewed on the Web at: ncwater.org/?page=600. Please indicate your system name (Winston-Salem, City of) and number (0234010).

Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this report was prepared.

If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name (Winston-Salem, City of), number (0234010), and provide your name, mailing address and phone number.

If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 established the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) that requires the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to issue a list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by all large public water systems (PWSs) serving over 10,000 customers and a representative sample of small PWSs. The UCMR requires the EPA to develop a Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) every five years. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards.

The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. The UCMR also requires the EPA to store and maintain a database of analytical results gathered through each UCMR sampling cycle called the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD).

For this fourth cycle of the UCMR (called UCMR4), Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Utilities collected samples at our three water treatment plants and in our distribution system from July 2018 through June 2019.

Under the UCMR4 we are required to sample our source water for 10 cyanotoxins, bromide and organic carbon. Cyanotoxins are algae produced by products which have potentially toxic impacts. Our system has completed all the required cyanotoxin sampling and did not have any detections in our source water. Bromide and organic carbon contribute to disinfection by-product formation. In addition, we have sampled for 20 additional compounds which include two metals, nine pesticides, three alcohols, three semivolatile chemicals and three brominated haloacetic acids (HAA9s). The table below contains all detections of our UCMR4 sampling to date.

UCMR4 Sampling Data Range of Detections Average

AT THE TREATMENT PLANT POINTS OF ENTRY

Contaminant	Range of Detections	Average
Manganese, ppb	ND - 2.60	0.54

AT THE TREATMENT PLANT SOURCE WATERS

Contaminant	Range of Detections	Average
Total Organic Carbon, ppm	1.08 - 3.15	1.95

IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Contaminant	Range of Detections	Average
Total HAA9s, ppb	13.3 - 25.9	19.0
Monochloroacetic Acid, ppb ¹	ND	ND
Dichloroacetic Acid, ppb ¹	4.8 - 11.0	7.4
Trichloroacetic Acid, ppb ¹	5.4 - 12.0	8.5
Monobromoacetic Acid, ppb ¹	ND	ND
Dibromoacetic Acid, ppb ¹	ND	ND
Bromochloroacetic Acid, ppb ²	1.3 - 2.4	1.8
Bromodichloroacetic Acid, ppb ²	1.0 - 1.8	1.4
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid, ppb ²	ND - 0.3	ND
Tribromoacetic Acid, ppb ²	ND	ND

¹ Currently regulated as HAA5s

² Required HAA9 under UCMR 4

ND = Not detected

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER WINSTON-SALEM, CITY OF HAS NOT MET MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period specified in the table below, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminants listed and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

CONTAMINANT GROUP	FACILITY ID NO. / SAMPLE POINT ID	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGIN DATE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES/SAMPLING FREQUENCY
ENTRY POINT RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT CONCENTRATION	WP1/EP1 (THOMAS WTP)	NOVEMBER 2019 AND DECEMBER 2019	CONTINUOUS MONITORING

When samples were or will be taken: Continuous monitoring was resumed on December 6, 2019.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done? Chlorine is added to drinking water to kill harmful bacteria. The amount that remains in water can be measured and is called chlorine residual. The laws governing public systems require our water plants to constantly monitor and record the chlorine residual at the point of entry (POE) into the distribution system. During the period of November 12, 2019 to December 6, 2019 at the Thomas Water Treatment Plant the device that constantly monitors chlorine residual was left in "hold mode" and did not record the values as required. During this time, as is our normal standard operating practice, our operations staff manually tested this location every two hours and at no time did the chlorine residual drop below acceptable levels. Because this is considered a monitoring violation, we are required to notify you within 12 months of receiving the notice from the State of North Carolina. This incident did not jeopardize public health or the quality of water leaving the Thomas Plant.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information, please contact:
Bill Brewer, Water Treatment Superintendent 336-397-7727
City of Winston-Salem, System Number: NC0234010

Violation Awareness Date: December 20, 2019